

The Palladium.

HENRY STITH, Editor.
HOLLY SPRINGS, MISS.
FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1851.

DEMOCRATIC STATE RIGHTS NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR,
COL. JEFFERSON DAVIS.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,
JO. BELL.

FOR ATTORNEY-GENERAL,
GEORGE T. SWANN.

FOR TREASURER,
RICHARD GRIFFITH.

FOR CONGRESS,
JOHN THOMPSON.

2d - **W. S. FEATHERSTON.**
3d - **W. M. McWILLIE.**
4th - **A. C. BROWN.**

FOR THE LEGISLATURE,
RUSSELL DEAN. **THOS. MULL.**
J. H. R. TAYLOR. **JOHN C. GIBBONS.**

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

For Judge of the High Court of Errors and Appeals.

We are authorized to announce **ALFRED M. CHAPMAN** as a candidate for re-election to the office of Judge of the High Court of Errors and Appeals, for the Southern District of Mississippi, at the November election.

For Vice-Chancellor.

We are authorized to announce **CHAS. A. K. RYAN**, of Columbia, as a candidate for Vice-Chancellor of the Southern District of Mississippi, at the November election.

For District Attorney.

We are authorized to announce **JOHN C. GIBBONS** as a candidate for re-election to the office of District Attorney, at Holly Springs.

For Probate Clerk.

We are authorized to announce **CONSTANCE WATSON** as a candidate for re-election to the office of Probate Clerk of Marshall County.

We are authorized to announce **JOHN B. McCLINTOCK** as a candidate for Probate Clerk of Marshall County.

For Circuit Clerk.

We are authorized to announce **A. T. CAMPBELL** as a candidate for election to the office of Circuit Clerk of Marshall County.

For Sheriff.

We are authorized to announce **THOMAS POWELL** as a candidate for Sheriff of Marshall County, at the November election.

We are authorized to announce **B. D. MATTHEWS** as a candidate for Sheriff of Marshall County, at the November election.

For Assessor.

We are authorized to announce **THOMAS T. RYAN** as a candidate for election to the office of Assessor of Marshall County. Election in November next.

For Treasurer.

We are authorized to announce **WILLIAM P. RYAN** as a candidate for Treasurer of Marshall County, at the election in November next.

We are authorized to announce **CONSTANCE WATSON** as a candidate for Treasurer of Marshall County.

PUBLIC SPEAKING.

The Candidates for the Legislature, in Marshall County, will address their fellow citizens at the following times and places:

Hudsonville, Saturday, Sept. 20	20
Lamar, Monday, " 21	21
Early Grove, Wednesday, " 22	22
Mr. Pleasant, Friday, " 23	23
Cold Water, Saturday, " 24	24
Ryals, Monday, " 25	25
Red Banks, Wednesday, October, " 26	26
Hunt's Mill, Thursday, " 27	27
Corn's Shop, Friday, " 28	28
Tallahassee, Saturday, " 29	29
Chickasaw, Monday, " 30	30
Jim Wolf, Wednesday, " 1	1
Waterford, Friday, " 2	2
Calahan's Mill, Saturday, " 3	3
Commerce, Monday, " 4	4
Baker's Mill, Wednesday, " 5	5
Deborah's Store, Friday, " 6	6
Holly Springs, Monday, " 7	7

JACOB THOMPSON.

Democratic State Rights candidate for Congress, will address his fellow citizens at the following times and places:

Nelson's Store, Monday, Sept. 22	22
Commerce, Tuesday, " 23	23
New Albany, Thursday, " 25	25
Birmingham, Friday, " 26	26
Kyle's Store, Saturday, " 27	27
Fulton, Monday, " 28	28
Johnson's Precinct, Tuesday, " 29	29
Hickory Plains, Wednesday, Oct. " 30	30
Black-Jack, Friday, " 1	1
Hatchie Turnpike, Saturday, " 2	2
Ripley, Monday, " 3	3
Spring Hill, Tuesday, " 4	4
Lamar, Wednesday, " 5	5
Mount Pleasant, Friday, " 6	6
Ryals, Saturday, " 7	7
Robinson's Mill, Monday, " 8	8
Frederick's Mill, Tuesday, " 9	9
Chickasaw, Wednesday, " 10	10
Jim Wolf, Thursday, " 11	11
Belmont, Friday, " 12	12
Mar's Mills, Saturday, " 13	13
Johnson's Precinct, Monday, " 14	14
Adlington, Tuesday, " 15	15
Sumner, Wednesday, " 16	16
Liberty Hill, Thursday, " 17	17

Mr. B. D. Nabers, is invited to attend and participate in discussion.

CAMPAIGN PALLADIUM.

We will furnish the Palladium until the 15th day of November, at the following rates:

For 1 copy \$.50 For 50 copies \$20 00

For 20 copies \$ 00 For 100 " 32 00

The above liberal offer will afford the opportunity to our friends throughout the District, to subscribe for a number of copies for gratuitous circulation. Let the documents be circulated; let the people rightly understand the true issues, and our brave, noble and patriotic Davis will be elected Governor, by a majority unprecedented in the State, and State officers will be re-elected—the firm, true and consistent candidate for Congress from this District, the Hon. Jacob Thompson, will triumph over all opposition, and the Empire County, that has ever been true and faithful to her Democratic principles, will elect her candidates to the Legislature, by increased majorities.

Who can send us a larger Apple?

Our friend, JESSE L. LEXLEY, Esq., sent us on Monday last, an apple that weighed 214 ounces. Marshall is becoming famous for its fine and large fruit, as well as every thing else that is calculated to make our people prosperous, happy and contented.

CONSISTENCY TEOU ART A JEWEL.

We ask our readers to go back with us a few years in a review of the past history of our State, upon a subject which has now, for the first time, become of the greatest importance.

By our Constitution, adopted in 1833, it was provided that all the judicial officers in the State should be elected by the people. This was then a new and untried feature of republican government, and, at first, it was almost universally regarded, in all our sister States, as a wild, visionary and Quixotic experiment, which would certainly result in the utter prostration of the character of our judiciary. It was believed, by those who objected to our system of judicial elections, that the great mass of the people would not be able to form correct opinions in regard to the relative fitness and qualifications of opposing candidates for judicial station, and that, in times of high party excitement, the question of merit and qualification would be lost sight of, and that the candidate whose political sentiments accorded with those of a majority of the people, would be elected, however inferior, as a lawyer, he might be to his opponent.

The friends of the system, however, contended that the people could well judge of the qualifications of judicial candidates, because no man can manufacture for himself a reputation as a good lawyer, or by any other means acquire it, save by really deserving it, and that the people had no interest in elevating partisans to the bench, but were deeply and vitally interested in preserving unsullied the purity of the judicial office. All experience had taught them that Legislatures in electing judges, were generally governed solely by mere political considerations; and this great evil, it was believed, would be remedied by our new system.

For eighteen years that system has been in practical operation, and so well has it worked—so completely has it refuted all the objections of its early opposers—that it has been adopted, in several of our sister States, as the best that human wisdom has yet devised. And how was it that this system acquired such favor in the eyes of all? It was because our people, when they came to vote for judicial officers looked only to the qualifications of the respective candidates and disregarded politics. The result has been, that nearly all our Judges have been men whose political opinions were at variance with those of the majority in their Districts. Attempts were sometimes made, it is true, by members of the Democratic party, to bring political questions to bear upon judicial elections, but such attempts were always signally rebuffed by the people. The Whig party, which has generally been in the minority, has uniformly contended, up to the date of the last general election, in 1849, that politics had, and ought to have, nothing whatever to do in a canvass for judicial station; and the Democrats, so long in the ascendancy, have ever been fair and liberal towards the Whigs on this subject. No man has ever been made a judge merely because he was a Democrat; and no man who asked to be made a judge has been proscribed merely because he was a Whig.

Now, however, the great body of the Whigs, who compose the larger portion of the Union party, seem disposed to repudiate the doctrine for which they have so long and strenuously contended; and it is very common to hear them declare that they will vote for no man, for any office who is not a Union man. What excuse have they to offer for such gross and glaring inconsistency? They have none. They want power, and are resolved to have it, upon any terms. The country is swarming with a myriad of candidates, who, conscious of their want of merit, and greedy for the emoluments of office, are endeavoring to avoid a scrutiny into their qualifications by appealing to political prejudices. We would not be indiscriminate in our censure of the Whig party, for we know that there are many honorable exceptions to the mass.

We call upon the people to reflect soberly upon the prospect now before them, and to adjudge the men of both parties, as they value the purity and efficiency of our judiciary, in which every man is deeply interested, to shut their ears to all political clamor, by whomsoever uttered, and faithfully to do their duty to their country, by voting for those who are best qualified for the judicial stations they are now seeking to fill.

We publish on our first page the correspondence between Capt. Jackson of Ripley, and the Hon. Jacob Thompson, for which we bespeak a careful and considerate perusal from the readers of the Palladium. The letter of Mr. Thompson breathes thro' every line, a devotion to the welfare of his country, the promotion of the interests of his constituents and the success of the principles he has so long and so faithfully advocated. He has ever shown a willingness to attend promptly to the private, as well as public interest of his constituents, and has been through life, faithful to the Constitution, true to the South and consistent to its principles. Will such a standard bearer of the people of the first Congressional District, will succeed in November by an overwhelming majority.

On Tuesday night the Hon. A. M. Clayton and Mr. Fisher, candidates for Judge of the High Court of Errors and Appeals, addressed the citizens of Holly Springs at the Court House. As a friend has promised us an account of those speeches, we forbear any comments this week.

Mr. B. D. Nabers, is invited to attend and participate in discussion.

LETTER FROM MR. NABERS IN 1848.

Below we lay before our readers the letter written by Mr. Nabers to Dr. Carter, in June, 1848. Previous to the time of writing this letter, it is well known that Mr. Nabers was the open and avowed supporter of Gen. Taylor and Millard Fillmore, for President and Vice President of the United States. About the same time, he was feeling amongst the leading Whigs of this District to ascertain what his prospects would be for obtaining the nomination for Whig Elector, before the Whig Convention which was to assemble in Holly Springs some time in the latter part of June. He was willing, if he could have had assurances of receiving the nomination, to have abandoned Democracy and embraced Whiggery, Fillmore, Bank, Tariff, Internal Improvement, and all the isms in the Whig vocabulary; but he was informed that the Whigs would not nominate him for Elector over Bradford, Davis, and a number of others, whose claims on the party were of much older standing than his were, and then it was that his letter to Dr. Carter was written, wherein he states that his 'conscientious scruples' could not be satisfied 'to quit making pretensions to Democracy.' How easily, however, would his nomination by the Whigs in June, 1848, have forever put to rest these 'conscientious scruples.'

Mr. Nabers has, at last, received the nomination that he has so long and so eagerly sought, and a majority of the same party, although now fighting under a new name, are sustaining him against the Hon. Jacob Thompson, who has been a thorn in the side of the consolidationists for many years. The Democratic party of this District have triumphantly sustained Mr. Thompson against the leading champions of the Whig party, as well as the disaffected Democrats whom the Whigs have run against him, for the last twelve years, and they assuredly will not now desert him to sustain Mr. Nabers, who has been ever ready—like the weather-cock that is placed on some elevated position to tell the way the wind blows—to change with the popular breeze, or any other breeze, that would blow him into a seat in Congress.

B. D. Nabers' Letter.

HICKORY PLATE, June 27th, '48.

DR. CARTER, DEAR SIR—Without preface or apology, I have to ask your attention to the following consideration: I have been asked repeatedly if I intended to vote for Gen. Taylor, and if I would be his elector in this District, &c., &c. I have said I would vote for him and probably might be his elector, knowing that my attachment to the Democratic party was doubted by some, and disdaining to seek association with any body of men, who doubted my sincerity, I did resolve if I could satisfy my conscientious scruples to quit making pretensions to Democracy. But sir, after the most rigid investigation, I find it utterly impossible to be anything but what I always have been a Democrat. I have made speeches lately rather favoring Whig views to force myself, if possible into their ranks, but nature ever true to herself revolts at this course, and I now say "the question is settled" for my own sake, if for no other reason, I must and will give all my influence to the support of CASS and BUTLER. Finding it impossible to be moderate, without being misconstructed, I will in all time to come, take the most decided and unequivocal position. Gen. Taylor is a most tempting name to lead astray, democrats who can sacrifice principles for a name, and I know the influence has become pretty general that I would support him—(especially if I were made elector.) But I find by an examination that I cannot go for him in any capacity. Had I time, I would give you my views more at large, but as I must be as hasty as Gen. Scott was with the famous plate of soap, I desist.

N. B.—You will observe that I have not waited until after the Whig convention meets to appoint an elector, for this district to define my position, for that convention does not meet until Monday next. I have told all the gentlemen with whom I have met of late, that I could not allow myself to be used in the convention at Holly Springs.

THE LEWIS LETTER.

It will be recollected by our readers that all the so-called Union papers in this State, without, we believe, a solitary exception, published, a few days before the election for delegates to the Convention, a letter purporting to have been written by Mr. James A. Lewis, of South Carolina, to Dr. Brown, of Mississippi. That letter grossly misrepresented Gen. Quitman, and was well calculated to injure the cause of the State Rights party, by being so extensively circulated throughout the State, so short a time before the election, giving to the friends of General Quitman no time to contradict the falsehood.

The letter of Lewis stated that Gen. Quitman had written letters to South Carolina, urging the secessionists "to keep South Carolina up to the rack—to make her secede; and although Mississippi is not ready for secession herself, and it will not do for her to take his stand, yet, if South Carolina will only bring on the issue, he will sustain her," and that "Rhett, in his speech near Rossville on the 4th of July, asserted that Quitman had written thus to him."

Believing that a falsehood had been perpetrated by Lewis or his coadjutors in the ally, James Whitfield, Esq., of Columbus, addressed a letter to Mr. Rhett, for the facts in the case.

The following is the reply of Mr. Rhett:

CHARLESTON, Sept. 7th, 1851.

DEAR SIR—You will see in this morning's Standard, and in the Mercury of Monday next, my reply to the statement of Mr. Lewis. Gen. Quitman never, that I know of, wrote to me a letter in his life, nor have I ever spoken of his opinions from any letter written by him.

Your most obt. serv't.

R. B. RHETT.

MR. JAMES WHITFIELD.

Mr. Rhett, it will be seen, denies ever having received such letters or made any such statements in regard to Gen. Quitman. With these facts before the Union papers, not one, that we have noticed, has had the candor or honesty to place the facts before their readers.

JUDGE CLAYTON HAS NOT DECLINED.

We take pleasure in contradicting the rumour that has been in circulation, to the effect that Judge Clayton had withdrawn from the canvass. We are authorized to say that he has not withdrawn, nor will he withdraw, but will certainly continue the canvass till the election. Judge Clayton has filled the office of Judge of the High Court of Errors and Appeals for the last nine years, and by his eminent legal ability, his unflinching firmness, and his integrity as a man and a Judge, has rendered universal satisfaction. In another column will be found his circular to the voters of the Third Judicial District, for which we ask an attentive perusal.

A CANDID ADMISSION.

The Aberdeen Independent, one of the ablest Whig-Union papers in the State, makes the following candid admission:

"For years the Democrats have acted together, carried out their principles, and the Government and the people have prospered under them."

This is indeed candid, Mr. Independent, emanating as it does from one who has opposed those principles, and tried to substitute in their stead the doctrines of the Whig party. If the Government and the people have prospered under Democratic principles, why is it—when we are willing to acquiesce in the decision of the people made at the September Convention election: to cease future agitation on the questions that were involved in that election; and to fall back upon old Democratic principles—that you, and every other Whig paper in the State, are still contending for agitation? AGITATION? This is a question that every Democrat—Union and State Rights—should reflect upon with all seriousness.

If the questions have been settled that agitated our State—and every candid man must admit that the election in September was a final settlement of these vexed questions—why is it, we again ask, that the Whig-Union papers still continue their agitation? This question is easy of solution: Two United States Senators are to be elected, probably, at the next session of the Legislature—the State has to be distracted—and the Whigs continue to agitate that they may be in the majority in the next Legislature, and get the lion's share of the spoils of office. That is the solution of the Problem.

"Col. Jeff. Davis has been nominated as the secession candidate for Governor, in place of Gen. Quitman, declined. Col. Davis has accepted. Ripley Advertiser."

The above is a specimen of the candor and fair-dealing of the Whig-Union papers in this State. The editor well knew when he was writing the above paragraph, that the records did not justify him in perpetrating such a statement—that the Hon. Jeff. Davis instead of being a secessionist, was as true and faithful to the Constitution and the Union—aye! a thousand times more devoted to the Union, than those who are now denouncing him as a secessionist. Col. Davis has shown by his deeds as well as his words, that the Union is as dear to him as life. Why, then, this croaking about disunion? The questions have been settled; the friends of State Rights, have acquiesced in the verdict of the people; and we repeat, why this continued agitation?

Mr. B. D. Nabers, is invited to attend and participate in discussion.

THE LEWIS LETTER.

We are indebted to the Mississippi for a slip containing the following letter of acceptance from our gallant, distinguished and patriotic fellow-citizen, Col. Jeff. Davis. Col. Davis is the man for the present crisis. When clouds have darkened our fortune, and the principles for the success of which the greater portion of his life have been spent, are in jeopardy, Col. Davis is not the man to fold his arms and give all up as lost; but he is ready and willing to throw himself into the breach and gain the victory, or fall in the attempt. With such a leader our success in November must be placed beyond a doubt.

LETTER FROM JEFFERSON DAVIS.

BRIERFIELD, Sept. 17th, 1851.

E. C. WILKINSON, Chairman, &c.

SIR—I have the honor of acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 16th inst., informing me that the committee, which was appointed by the Convention in June last to fill any vacancy which might occur in the State ticket then nominated, had met and found that the vacancy occasioned by the withdrawal of Gen. QUITMAN had been already filled by the people and the Democratic press of the whole State, having nominated myself for the vacant post, and that the committee gave to that nomination their concurrence. Your letter also informs me that the committee were aware that the state of my health would not permit me to engage in the canvass.

Under such circumstances, I have only to reply that my whole political life has been devoted to the Democratic cause, and the maintenance of the principles in which originated the party of strict construction, and faithful adherence to the Constitution. It is not in an hour when clouds have darkened our fortune that I can refuse any poor service it is still in my power to render. That cause, and those principles seem dearer to me now than in the day of their triumph.

As soon as my health will enable me, I will prepare an address to the people, in answer to this nomination, my acceptance of which has been taken for granted. At present, I can only turn my thanks to the committee, and, through them, to the Democracy of the State, for the confidence they have manifested in my willingness to meet any responsibility, or make any sacrifice for the principles I have always advocated, and which I still believe to be essential for the preservation of that constitutional liberty we inherited from our revolutionary sires.

Very Respectfully,
Your friend,
JEFFERSON DAVIS.

We learn from the Gazette and Democrat, of Little Rock, Ark., that a rencontre took place in that city on the 16th instant, between Capt. C. C. Danley and L. A. Whittlesey, Esq., editor of the Banner. The latter gentleman received a ball in his right breast, which was not considered at all dangerous. The controversy originated in regard to some misunderstanding respecting the public printing.

DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES IN LAFAYETTE.

We are pleased to learn that the Hon. James M. Howry and Allen Humphries, Esq., have consented to become Democratic candidates for the Legislature from Lafayette county. We have the pleasure of an acquaintance with Judge Howry, and know of no gentleman more worthy of being the standard bearer of the Democracy of Lafayette in the exciting canvass now going on. He is a high-toned, honorable gentleman, whose Democratic principles have known no change. Mr. Humphries, we learn, is also a Democrat, good and true, and a gentleman in every sense of the word. With two such champions to bear aloft the standard of Democracy in our sister County, the cause must and will triumph.

For the "Mississippi Palladium."—No. 1.

SIR—You have served your country both in war and in peace, and no one, I presume, will question your patriotism or your devotion to the rights, the interest, and the honor of your adopted State; nor do I believe any man will doubt your integrity of purpose, to serve with faithfulness those who have trusted and honored you. But those conversant with the political history of the past will find you deeply involved in a dilemma; nay, you will be found to have been guilty of an inconsistency amounting to political tergiversation, which absolutely requires explanation, and without which you need not expect to receive the suffrages of a majority of the people of Marshall county in next November. I allude to your position on the slavery question, and will hold the mirror up to life, until, like Gen. "Bradford" in 1849, your wandering affections return to the "hearts and homes" of the Southern people, and you are made to view the "great question of slavery," once more as rising far above all other questions of a political character.

"You laugh—it is well—the tale applied, May make you laugh on 'other side.'" For, in 1849, you had just returned from the bloody, but renowned battle-fields of Mexico, where you had associated in full fellowship with Scott, Taylor, Quitman, Davis, Wool, Worth, and a host of other patriots and heroes who have immortalized themselves, and illustrated one of the brightest pages of American history. Fresh from the bloodstained fields of Mexico, where you had suffered, and struggled, and toiled with your brave compatriots in arms, to "conquer a peace" from the tawny sons of superstition, and where you had left the bones of your countrymen to bleach upon the sand hills of a foreign clime—a sad, though brilliant memento of American prowess—I could not wonder at your honest patriotism kindling into a flame of indignation at Northern cupidity, in their unhallowed efforts to wrest from the South the entire territory purchased from Mexico. Hence I was not astonished to hear you deliver yourself of sentiments like these:

"He said there was another and a more fearful question which for the present outweighed all others, and came home with thrilling and startling interest to the fire-sides and hearts of us all. It was the great question of domestic slavery. He thought that things had now reached a point which required the firm, quick, and united action of the whole Southern people. He held the exercise of power over the great question utterly out of the limits of the Constitutional power of Congress, except to provide for its territories or remove for the slaveholder, to secure him in the exercise of his rights."

Gazette, July 20, 1849.

Sentiments like the above are not to be wondered at, coming from a brave and patriotic man, but when that same brave and patriotic man turns a complete political somersault in the brief space of two years, all who feel at heart an interest in the welfare of their country, must be astonished at the man who could act so singular a part. Nor is their anxiety to ascertain the causes that operated to produce this great change, satisfied by mere professions of patriotism, how honest soever these professions may be. But—

"Facilis descensus—

Sed revocare gradum—

Hoc opus, hic labor est."

And I presume the path by which you descended from the high and holy ground of State Rights and State Sovereignty, into the filthy slough of latitudinarian consolidationism, was easy and congenial to your feelings. If not, why contend for the sovereignty of the States over the subject of slavery in 1849, and deny the doctrine of State Sovereignty in 1851? That's the question, General! Why change your ground? If you believed in 1849, that Congress had no Constitutional power to legislate over the subject of domestic slavery, why is it that you are willing to admit such a power in 1851? But on this subject more anon, for I am not done with you yet.

I have the honor to be,

Very Respectfully,
Your friend,
JEFFERSON DAVIS.

THE RANDOLPH NEGROES.

A writer in the Baltimore Patriot, who is traveling in Ohio, gives this account of the Randolph negroes, who it will be remembered, were driven from their homes which had been procured for them by the whites:

"Troy, about twenty miles from Dayton, is a small and rather dilapidated town, between this place and Padua. Along the canal are a majority of the Randolph negroes. It was in the adjoining county of Mercer that the large tract of land was purchased for their settlement, from which they were forcibly ejected by the white inhabitants. The condition of these poor creatures is a sad commentary on the miserable policy of emancipating negroes, and allowing them to remain in this country. The majority of these once valuable servants are now worthless pests upon the community among whom they are located, and often want for the common necessities of life. I heard several express an ardent wish to return to the shores of Roanoke again, where they once had plenty, and did not know what it was to suffer for want."

QUIBO.

We see from one of our exchanges, that J. Fennimore Cooper, the distinguished novelist, died at his residence on the 14th inst.

FROM THE SOUTHERN STANDARD.

Col. Jeff. Davis is an independent candidate for Governor of Mississippi. He has submitted his name to the people without the invention of cliques or conventions, and he stands forward as neither the advocate nor the defender of this or that platform. He is there free and untrammelled, and he enters the canvass for an APPROVAL or a DISAPPROVAL, of his Senatorial career. He asks the people to say through the ballot-box, whether as Senator, he has at any time, or in any form, demanded in their name, for the State of Mississippi, or the South, any right, privilege or immunity, that was not strictly fair, just and Constitutional. He asks them to say whether he has guarded and defended the Constitution of this Union. He asks them to say if he has been derelict in the discharge of his whole duty to the institutions of the South, or if his Senatorial career has tended to strengthen the abolition influences; to warn, aid and embolden fanaticism; to repress and limit slavery; and above and beyond all, to exclude slaveholders from entering and enjoying in common the territory purchased by the blood and treasure of the whole nation. These are the questions he puts to the People—these are the questions, fellow-citizens, you will decide at the ballot-box in November next.

If Col. Davis has done what he so gallantly and heroically did upon the battlefield at Buena Vista—defended the rights, and the honor of his country, and repulsed the brute, the compromise and the base bargain alike—and planted himself upon the constitution and the rights of the South, and bid defiance to that spirit of aggression which has controlled our National council for many months past, is there a man so base, so mean, and so contemptible in the State, as to desire to degrade him? We can never believe that the true Republican feeling—a feeling which springs from the heart of the American patriot, and swells the breast of the sincere and manly—will ever so far degenerate in Mississippi, as to strike from the brow of Col. Davis one wreath placed there by the hands of the fair and brave throughout the Union.

What! shall it be said in after times, that Mississippi deserted and degraded one of her public men, and that she repudiated and honestly vindicated the conduct of his State? For having demanded justice in the name of his constituency. For having refused to barter their rights under the constitution away for even a national reputation. For having refused to submit to an exclusion that was discriminating and unjust. Shall it be said, we ask, that Mississippi thus treats her brave men? We cannot so believe, nor will we, until the ballot-box reveals and confirms it.

What, weak, is it, that prompts the representative to discharge truly and faithfully, his duty to his country? It is that he may receive from their lips, "Well done thou good and faithful servant." It is an approval which the faithful and true aspire to receive, and the generous and reflecting are ever willing to extend. Strike this approval from the records of the public servant, and you cast away the most potent lever for repressing the demagogue and the political knave.

But has it come to this, that a price is to be set upon political torpitude and national knavery? Have those who manifest a willing zeal to barter and bargain, for national reputation, sell the public domain of the South to the fanaticism of the North, to be alone honored, trusted and conformed to? If so, there can be as little hope for the success of Jefferson Davis in such a contest, as there is for the future preservation of the Union, or the safety of the institution of slavery. If politics is to be reduced to a science, and the basis of it mere barter, the South will have a thousand feet, the smallest of which, would be capable of cheating a Jew in a trade. It is not too late to prove to the world that Mississippi is not sold.

If she does SUBMIT to the Bargain or Compromise as a final Adjustment, we are not willing to believe that she APPROVES IT—that, if left to her own free choice she would have ACCEPTED IT. We may submit to many things which we may not approve. We may submit, not that submission makes that which is submitted to right, but that resistance might hazard more than was proper. But this is not approving of the evil submitted to. This is the point in issue between Davis and Foote. They both submit to the compromise, but one disapproves, and the other approves of the measure, themselves.

Col. Davis as Senator, not only disapproved of the compromise measures, but endeavored to defeat them. Senator Foote not only approved of those measures, but he aided and assisted in enacting them. Hence, as the reader will see, is a line darkly and clearly drawn between these two gentlemen. Before the people they appear, and each asks to be sustained and approved.

The question for the people to determine is this—Do you approve of the compromise measures, and would you have voted for them as separate and distinct measures? If you would not, is it right to vote against Col. Davis for doing as you would have done?

Revolution in Mexico.

More Philibustering from Texas.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 4.

Late advices from Rio Grande, Mexico, have been received.

Revolutionary movements have been discovered in Tama